

Chapter 39

The Cold War Expands

Were the methods used by the United States to contain communism justified?

39.1 Introduction

By the late 1950s, the United States and the Soviet Union were deeply involved in the Cold War. A key weapon in the struggle between the superpowers was espionage. Both sides used spies and secret agents—along with hidden cameras, listening devices, and other spy gear—to gather information about the enemy.

On May 1, 1960, the Soviets shot down a U.S. spy plane flying over the USSR. The plane was a U-2, a high-altitude, black aircraft known as the Black Lady of Espionage. Special cameras aboard the U-2 could photograph Soviet military installations from heights of 60,000 feet or more. By the time of the U-2's downing, U.S. pilots working for the CIA had been flying deep into Soviet airspace for nearly five years. They had taken photographs of Soviet missile bases, airfields, rocket-engine factories, and other military facilities.

On that May Day, Francis Gary Powers was flying the U-2. Like all U-2 pilots, he carried a deadly poison that he could take if the enemy captured him. After the Soviets hit his plane, Powers parachuted to safety. However, before he could drink the poison, Soviet troops grabbed him. Soviet officials later put Powers on trial in Moscow. They sentenced him to 10 years in prison.

Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev reacted to the U-2 incident with outrage, accusing the United States of conducting a vicious spying campaign against the Soviet Union. President Dwight D. Eisenhower first denied the charge, but later admitted that Powers had been on an intelligence-gathering mission. The president declared espionage a “distasteful necessity.”

The spy plane incident set back efforts to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. It occurred just weeks before Eisenhower and Khrushchev planned to meet in Paris. At that meeting, Khrushchev demanded that the United States stop its U-2 flights and asked the United States to apologize for them. Eisenhower agreed to end the flights but insisted on the United States' right to defend its interests. The talks ended almost as soon as they began, and the Cold War intensified.



Soviet forces recovered the wreckage of a U-2 spy plane shot down over the Soviet Union in May 1960. The U-2 incident enraged Soviet leaders and caused a further chilling in U.S.-Soviet relations. It also focused world attention on the espionage taking place during the Cold War.

"Any military commander who is honest with himself, or with those he's speaking to, will admit that he has made mistakes in the application of military power. He's killed people unnecessarily — his own troops or other troops — through mistakes, through errors of judgment. A hundred, or thousands, or tens of thousands, maybe even a hundred thousand. But, he hasn't destroyed nations.

And the conventional wisdom is don't make the same mistake twice, learn from your mistakes. And we all do. Maybe we make the same mistake three times, but hopefully not four or five. They'll be no learning period with nuclear weapons. You make one mistake and you're going to destroy nations."

Analyze the quote and paraphrase it in your own words.

Academic Vocab

Berlin Blockade

NATO

Warsaw Pact

Korean War

Third World

H-Bomb

Mutual Assured Destruction

PREVIEW

The men and women who served in the CIA during the Cold War developed a language unique to their profession. Match each term used by CIA agents below with its description. Write each term and its correct description in your notebook.

Spy Terms

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. legend | 6. mole |
| 2. validator | 7. Moscow rules |
| 3. dead drop | 8. prober |
| 4. compromised | 9. flaps and seals |
| 5. brush pass | 10. rolled up |

Descriptions

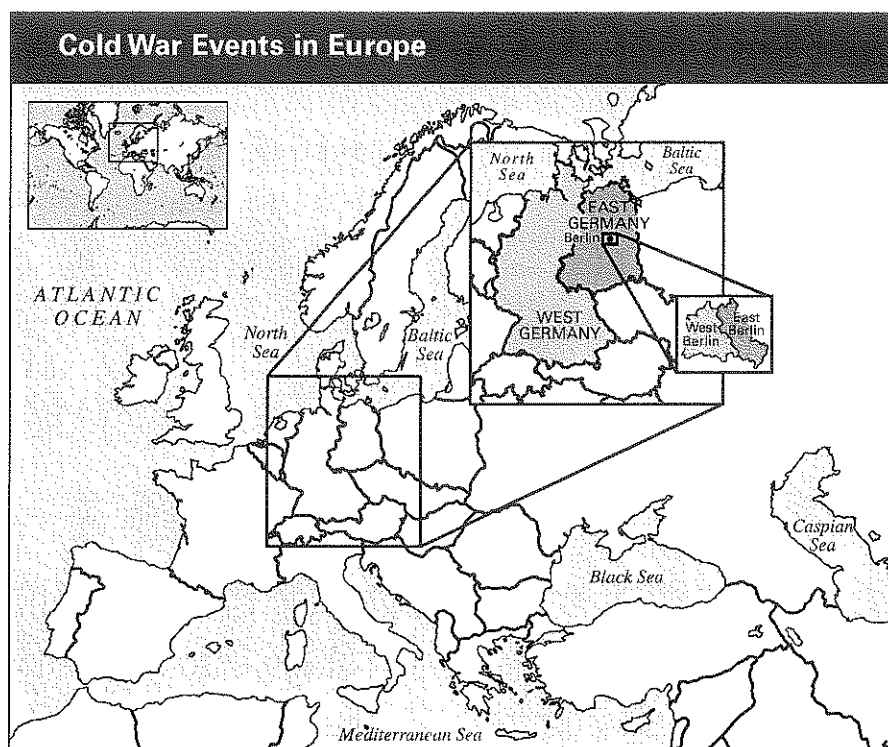
- A. a brief meeting in which something is passed between two agents
- B. when an operation or agent is uncovered and cannot remain secret
- C. someone who has penetrated an enemy intelligence organization
- D. the complete cover story for an agent
- E. an operative who is sent to test border controls before an agent infiltrates them
- F. the ultimate spying methods, developed for use in the most hostile environments
- G. a secret location where materials can be left in a concealed location for another party to retrieve
- H. methods used to make the opening of envelopes undetectable
- I. when an operation goes bad and an agent is arrested
- J. an artist trained to forge documents, passports, tickets, certificates, money, and the like

Questions and Map Annotations for Section 39.2

Fill in the answers to these questions:

1. The Soviet Union imposed a blockade on this section of the German capital and kept it from receiving fuel, food, and other supplies:
2. In what country did communists stage a *coup d'état* because the government there contained noncommunists?
3. What two military alliances, formed to provide common defense for their members, effectively divided Europe in two? and
4. In what country did an uprising of anticommunist protesters result in thousands of deaths?

Each question above refers to a specific location. Label each location on the map. Write a short description of what occurred during this time period in that location. Each description must include the date(s) and one of these terms: *blockade*, *coup d'état*, *collective security*, or *protesters*.



Questions and Map Annotations for Sections 39.3

Fill in the answers to these questions:

1. What communist leader took control of China in 1949 after a four-year civil war?

_____ _____

2. Instead of recognizing the People's Republic of China, the United States recognized the Nationalist leadership that had fled to what island?

_____ _____

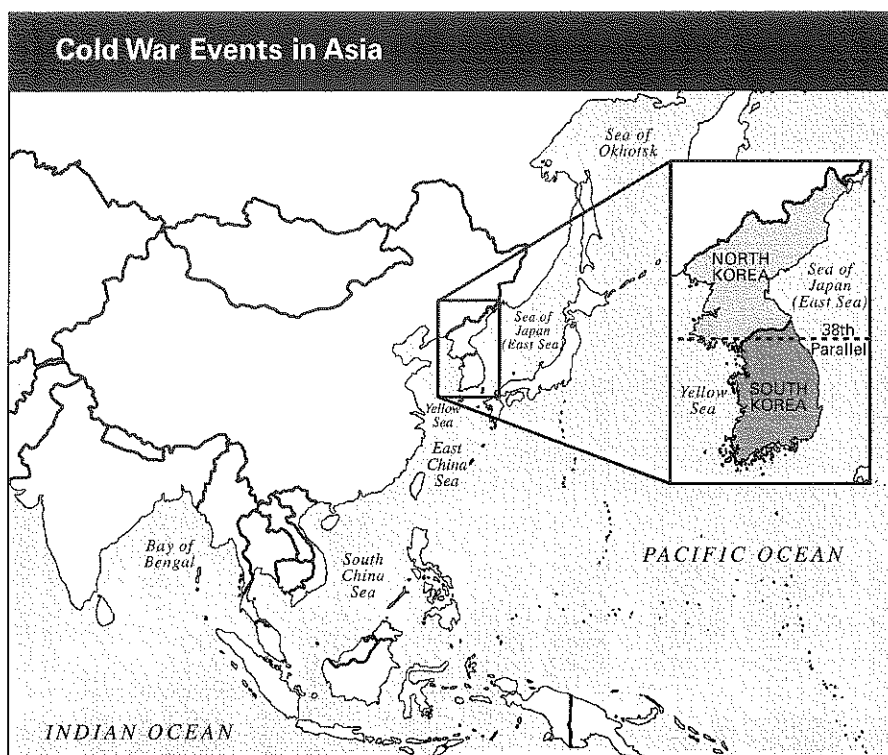
3. The United States supported which side in the Korean War?

_____ _____

4. What line served as the border between North and South Korea both before and after the war?

_____ _____

Each question above refers to a specific location. Label each location on the map. Write a short description of what occurred during this time period in that location. Each description must include the date(s) and one of these terms: *Chiang Kai-shek*, *legitimate*, *unification*, or *demilitarized zone*.



Questions and Map Annotations for Sections 39.4

Fill in the answers to these questions:

1. What U.S. agency used radio broadcasts to send anticommunist propaganda throughout countries in Eastern Europe? _____

_____ ☐ _____

2. In 1956, the United States withdrew financial support for the building of this structure after Egypt began to establish trade ties with communist nations: _____

_____ ☐ _____

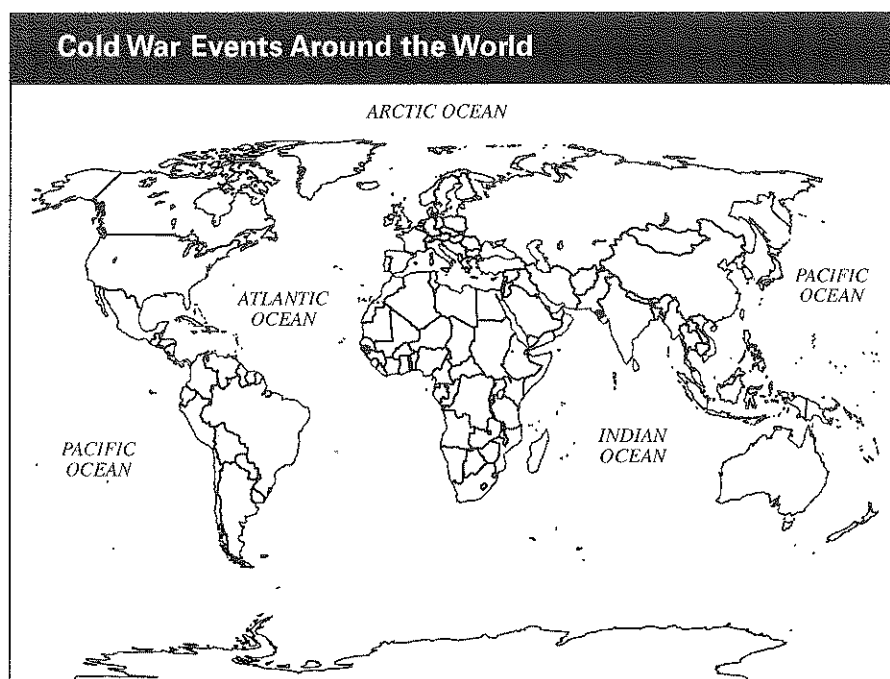
3. What president in Central America was overthrown when the CIA used covert actions to install a U.S.-friendly government? _____

_____ ☐ _____

4. In 1965, to what Latin American nation were U.S. troops sent to prevent a communist regime from overthrowing a U.S.-backed leadership? _____

_____ ☐ _____

Each question above refers to a specific location. Label each location on the map. Write a short description of what occurred during this time period in that location. Each description must include the date(s) and one of these terms: *propaganda*, *aid*, *covert*, or *troops*.



Questions and Map Annotations for Sections 39.5 and 39.6

Fill in the answers to these questions:

1. What policy, used to protect Taiwan in 1954, was based on the assumption that the United States must be prepared to threaten war in order to contain communism?

_____ ☐ _____

2. What was the official name of the policy under which either the United States or the Soviet Union would respond to a nuclear attack by launching its own missiles?

_____ ☐ _____

3. What did the Soviet Union and the United States negotiate in the 1980s to promote disarmament?

_____ ☐ _____

Questions 1 and 3 each refer to a specific location. Label each location on the map. Write a short description of what occurred during this time period in that location. Each description must include the date(s) and one of these terms: *threaten* or *arms race*.

